



# The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

## CONDITION OF TEXAS. Bitter Disloyal Spirit There. N HONEST SOUTHERN POSTMASTER. \$200 in Specie Saved. PAYMENT OF PENSIONS IN THIS CITY. Hanover Street Cruelty to be Remedied.

## CONGRESS YESTERDAY. Civil Rights Bill. President's Signature Only Needed. UR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER. Florida Emigration Movement. LARGE MEETING OF NEGROES ambo Blows Hot and Cold.

## NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Hour Movement in the Assembly. t Receives a Third Reading. IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS. &c., &c., &c.

## WASHINGTON, March 15th. The Committee on Reconstruction have reported the testimony of Gen. Custer, who states that he has visited all over Texas, and found the mass of the people exceedingly bitter against the Government— more so than five or six months ago. He mentions among other facts, that the grand juries have, during few months past, found 500 indictments for the murder of Union men and others, but not one of the bitter parties has been convicted.

## The Secretary of State, in a letter to Senator Sumner, details the facts in the case of the murderer, Martin Bader, recently pardoned by the Council of Basel, Switzerland, on condition of his emigrating to this country. He was under sentence of imprisonment for 24 years in chains. The United States Consul, Mr. Wolfe, at Basel, informed the Council of Basel that the United States was not willing to receive a convict and criminal, and that the prison pardoned would not be permitted to land in this country, but would be returned to Switzerland at the expense of those sending him thither.

## Mr. G. G. Lynch, a postmaster in North Carolina, the commencement of the rebellion, when com- munication between that State and the city of Washington was first interrupted, had in his possession between one and two hundred dollars in coin, belonging to the government, which he buried for safety. Recently the department was informed by him of this fact, and that the money was at the order of the proper officer. A draft has been according drawn for the amount in currency.

## In consequence of the inconvenience and hardship which the present mode of paying pensions at New York City is said to inflict upon United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Interior has dis- patched Mr. George C. Whiting, of his department, that city, with authority to investigate the matter and obtain such facts and information as will enable the department to apply the correction.

## Since the introduction of a resolution in the Senate short time ago, with a view of providing indemnity all officers and seamen of the Navy for personal loss sustained while in active service, the Fourth auditor has been the recipient of many letters from those who consider themselves affected thereby, an anomalous impression prevailing that the resolution as passed.

## Official news has been received by Senor Remo from El Paso, the seat of the Mexican Government, up to the 15th ulto. President Juarez, and his government, remained in undisputed possession of northern Chihuahua. A French deserter, who arrived at El Paso, reported that all the French forces abandoned the City of Chihuahua on the 6th.

## The bill declaring all persons born in this country to be citizens of the United States, excepting In- dians not taxed, and to secure all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights, has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and will soon be presented to the President.

## Wallace Whittless, convicted in the Criminal Court of the abduction of Government Bonds, has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

## FLORIDA EMIGRATION MOVEMENT. Large Meeting of Negroes at Hampton. (Correspondence of the Sun)

## FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—A large meeting of negroes, having for its object the furtherance of the Florida Emigration movement, took place in Hamp- ton yesterday evening. The meeting was regularly organized, and after the usual preliminaries, Mr. Wm. Thornton, colored, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Calhoun, white, Secretary.

## Mr. J. W. Dungr, a runaway slave from Hampton some years ago, arose and addressed the audience, and, in a few sensible remarks, demonstrated to the colored audience that they were living too thickly on the Peninsula between Hampton and Yorktown, and the immediate result of which they were being subjected to all the evil influences of idleness and vice, and that instances of theft, depredations and other crimes against each other and the white race of the country, were becoming daily more numerous. He exhorted the colored people present to lose no time in reflecting upon the subject, which was destined to be eventually one of the greatest importance to themselves and their families. He read extracts from letters from residents of Florida, showing that land could be had there for three dollars an acre, which they were paying for rent alone, on the land which they now cultivate, and concluded by remark- ing that the Homestead Bill of 1862 guaranteed them 160 acres of government land.

## The bill, Brigadier General Armstrong, formerly Colonel of the 8th United States colored troops, lately appointed the Superintendent of the 9th District of the Freedmen's Bureau, Colonel James Curry, Post Commissary, and Dr. Beger, of Illinois. The bill was passed by the population of the Peninsula emigrating to Florida, where thousands

of acres of government lands were watered, fertile,  
highly productive and abounding in all kinds of  
tropical fruits and where, even the most indolent  
could obtain an existence, were repeatedly dilated  
upon by the general assembly.

The colored audience, under an influence of the  
glowing sketches just made, in which happy homes,  
surrounded by every comfort and blessing were graphi-  
cally pictured to their imaginations, began to exhibit  
the utmost enthusiasm, and the most perfect har-  
mony had been prevailed, had not a disturbing  
element made its appearance. At the request of a  
Calvin Pepper, a lawyer of Norfolk, who, in opposition  
to the purposes and objects of the Florida emigration  
movement, has been working hard to counteract it,  
in connection with a few other dissenting adherents,  
the process already made in enlisting the sympathies  
of the surrounding population, the speaker in its  
behalf. He took the platform, directed for the attention  
and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the  
organizers of the meeting, proceeded at some  
length to refute the arguments and asser-  
tions made by the previous speakers, and  
succeeded towards the end of his discourse in en-  
listing the entire sympathy of the colored people  
present. He advocated the expediency of their remain-  
ing where they were, as in a little while the country  
would be theirs through congressional action. He  
ridiculed the idea of emigrating to Florida as im-  
practicable, and said it was fraught with evil con-  
sequences. They were not sure of protection and  
assistance after they reached there.

Mr. Pepper was followed by a colored physician  
named Bane, of Norfolk, whose speech was even  
more bitter and vituperative than his predecessor.  
He denounced, in strong terms, the officers engaged  
in the project, and not only seconded the assertions  
of Mr. Pepper, but discarded at length upon the evils  
of the Freedmen's Bureau, declaring its action inju-  
rious to the interests of the black man. And he called  
upon the audience to treat with the utmost contempt  
the idea of emigrating to Florida to better  
their condition.

At this point the meeting assumed a turbulent  
appearance. Loud cheers were given for Bane and  
Pepper, and long and continuous hisses for Florida.  
Demanding it quiet to remain any longer, and as all  
efforts to quiet the two colored orators of the day  
were of no avail, Mr. Miles suggested to the  
delegation accompany him to the theatre, where, he  
said, they did, headed by Mr. Dungr, the first  
speaker of the meeting.

Thus terminated the efforts of the military author-  
ities and others interested in the movement to  
induce the immense population scattered all over  
the Peninsula to seek some other more favor-  
able and less thickly settled climate. It is  
estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000  
there are 35,000 negroes, to whom are  
distributed monthly \$9,000 rations from the  
Commissary Department. They are principally in  
charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, but many of them  
have small lots of land on which they raise vegeta-  
bles for themselves and their families. Most of them,  
however, roam at will over the country, without  
employment and subsisting on government rations.  
The alarming phase which their condition has  
assumed, has been the principal reason for  
starting this emigration scheme. But so far all  
efforts have proved ineffectual. The negroes to  
emigrate from the land they now occupy, and  
pursue of an emigration to Florida several years ago,  
prejudices the blacks against the very idea of going  
to a country of which they are ignorant.

When the delegation with Gen. Miles left, the two  
colored orators organized a meeting of their own,  
and gave their hearers the details of their own  
peculiar views in regard to establishing colonies in  
Florida, near Pensacola, over the Peninsula and  
throughout the State. Their remarks were warmly  
applauded. Before the meeting adjourned a collection  
of fifty cents per head was levied and taken up,  
to support the idea of colonization. Another meet-  
ing in furtherance of this object is to be held next  
Saturday.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.  
Thirty-Ninth Session.  
Senate.

Washington, March 15.—The morning hour was  
taken up in the discussion of a resolution to print  
ten thousand copies of the report of the Reconstruction  
Committee, and a motion to amend it by  
reducing it to six thousand copies. The amend-  
ment was disagreed to and the original resolution  
adopted.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Re-  
lations, offered a resolution protesting against the  
action of the authorities of Basel, Canton, in  
Switzerland, in agreeing to pardon a man convicted  
of murder, providing he would emigrate to the  
United States; also directing the protest to be printed  
and sent to our representatives in Switzerland and  
other foreign countries, with instructions to  
present it to the governments to which they are  
accredited, let being requested that similar pardons  
have been granted by other nations. The resolution  
was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tumbull called up the civil rights bill,  
the question being on concurrence in the House  
amendments.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the bill upon the table.  
He said that the whole bill was unconstitutional,  
and he addressed the Senate at length on this  
question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's remarks the  
motion to lay upon the table was refused, and the  
amendments of the House were all agreed to. The  
bill as it has passed both Houses, and will be  
presented to the President for his signature, is in  
substance as follows:

All persons born in the United States except In-  
dians not taxed, and persons convicted of infamous  
crimes, civil or criminal, in which on account of  
race, color or previous conditions to the contrary  
notwithstanding. They are to have equal civil rights  
in every State of the Union.

Any person convicted of restraining any citizen as  
aforesaid, or of his rights and privileges on account  
of race, color or previous conditions, shall be punished  
by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not  
exceeding one year or both at the discretion of the  
Court.

District and Circuit Courts of the United States  
shall have, exclusive of State Courts, cognizance of  
all cases arising under this act, and in which on account  
of race, color or previous conditions, justice cannot be  
done by the State Courts; and any person may appeal  
from State Courts to the District or Circuit Courts.  
But where State Courts are willing to do justice they shall  
not be interfered with. If a case should arise where U. S.  
Courts do not reach the ends of the State  
Courts, where not in contravention of the  
Constitution the laws of the United States may be  
applied to the case.

District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals  
of the U. S. now having power to arrest &c.; Com-  
missioners appointed by the Circuit and territorial  
Courts of the U. S. and the Freedmen's Bureau  
and all officers who may be specially empowered  
by the President shall have power to arrest, imprison,  
bail, &c., any persons guilty of restraining any  
citizen of his rights, excepting for crime of which he  
shall be convicted, and shall prosecute the same at  
the expense of the United States. The District  
Courts of the U. S. and the Superior Courts of ter-  
ritories may increase the number of Commissioners  
from time to time, so as to ensure a speedy trial in  
all cases.

The said Commissioners shall have concurrent  
jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and  
District Courts of the United States, and the Judges  
of the Superior Courts of the territories, severally  
and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon  
satisfactory proof being made to issue warrants and  
process for arresting and bringing before them all  
offenders against the provisions of this act, and on  
examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit  
them to trial, as the facts may warrant.

Any person knowingly and wrongfully obstructing,  
&c., any officer or other person charged with the  
execution of any warrant or process issued under the  
provisions of this act, or any person or persons law-  
fully assisting him, or who shall obstruct any  
person for whose apprehension such warrant or  
process may have been issued, or attempting to rescue  
after arrest, or for harboring or aiding such person  
to escape from the custody of the officer or other  
persons legally authorized to make such arrest, after  
knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued  
for the apprehension of such person, shall for either  
of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one  
thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding  
six months, by indictment before the District Court  
of the United States for the district in which said  
offense was committed, or before the District Court  
proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed  
within any one of the organized territories of the  
United States.

District Attorneys, Marshals, Commissioners, and  
other officers acting under this act shall be paid for  
their services the same fees as are allowed for similar  
services in other cases; when the proceedings are  
before a Commissioner, he shall receive \$100 fee. All  
persons acting under said Commissioners in the  
arrest of offenders, under this act, shall receive a  
fee of \$5 for each case, with such other additional

fees for extra services as the Commissioner may  
think proper, said fees to be paid by the nearest U.  
S. Assistant Treasurer, upon certificate of the Dis-  
trict Attorney or Commissioner within whose  
district the arrest took place.

Whenever the President of the United States shall  
have knowledge of any offenses, he may direct that  
they be committed against the provisions of this  
act he is authorized to direct the District Attorney,  
Marshal, &c., of such district to attend at such place  
and prosecute the offenders, and such officers are to  
attend at such place.

And the President is further empowered to use  
such land and naval forces of the United States, or  
militia, as shall be necessary to enforce the execution  
of this act.

Upon all questions of law arising in any cause  
under this act, a final appeal may be taken to the  
Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that on Monday next he  
would ask the Senate to take up the case of the Sen-  
ator from New Jersey (Mr. Stockton) which has been  
referred on a protest of the Legislature of that State,  
to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Deficiency Bill, which  
contains among other items, the following:

For the completion of the dome of the Capitol,  
\$50,000; for defraying the expenses of Mr. Lincoln's  
funeral, \$30,000; for purchasing files of leading  
American newspapers for the library of Congress,  
\$1,500; to enable the joint committee on the library  
to pay the installment due on a contract made  
with Wm. H. Fox, for the purchase of pictures to be  
placed in the Capitol, \$2,000; to supply a deficiency in  
the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen,  
\$170,000; for the purchase of the property in Wash-  
ington City known as Ford's Theatre, for the deposit  
and safe keeping of documentary papers relating to  
the soldiers of the army of the United States, and of  
the Museum of the Medical and Surgical Department  
of the Army, \$100,000.

The Finance Committee recommended the striking  
out of the following proviso, inserted by the House  
in connection with the foregoing appropriations:

Provided that hereafter no portrait of any living  
person shall be engraved or placed upon any of the  
bonds, securities, or postal currency of the United  
States. The proviso was stricken out.

Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate  
adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Mr. Smith (Ky.) obtained leave to make a personal  
explanation, and he sent up to be read an article  
from the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, in reference to a  
resolution offered by him in December last, admitting  
the privileges of the floor to Col. Johnson, of Ar-  
kansas, member elect from that State.

Mr. Smith, of Ky., went on to discuss the status of  
the late rebel States, denouncing the theory that  
they were out of the Union as a damnable heresy.  
Mr. Broome, of New York, in reply, pointed out  
that the language used by the gentleman from Ken-  
tucky was out of order in pronouncing the opinion  
of the majority of the House a damnable heresy.

The speaker—The Chair sustains the point of  
order. The gentleman has no right to reflect in  
such language on the decision or action of the  
House.

Mr. Smith—I did not reflect on the decision of the  
House.

Mr. Banks—Then the question arises whether the  
gentleman shall be allowed to proceed in order.  
Mr. Stevens—Object. We have got enough of it.  
Mr. Smith (excused).—I suppose you have, but not  
so much as you will get of it.

The speaker—The gentleman from Kentucky  
under the demand made that the rule shall be en-  
forced, must take his seat.

The rule was read by the Clerk.

The speaker—The question is: Shall the gentle-  
man from Kentucky be allowed to proceed in order?  
The question was taken by aye and nays, and  
leave was refused by the House—55 to 70 votes.

Mr. Smith (again rising)—I rise to a personal  
explanation.

of United States notes that had been retired, but  
that the Secretary should not have retired, but that  
the fee was that the money was retired. He would  
not now go into the question whether the  
Secretary has the authority to retire them. It had  
been done, and therefore that amount was not in the  
Treasury. The Controller had then added a sum  
of ten million to the hundred thousand for the differ-  
ence between the amount of seven millions purchased  
and of five millions sold, saying that this money  
should be in the Treasury, also because the Secre-  
tary had no authority to make that disposition of the  
bonds, but the fact was that that disposition had  
been made, and therefore that amount was not in the  
Treasury. The Controller had then added fifteen  
millions for the value of gold beyond currency, that  
is, if the Secretary undertook to sell his gold he  
would get for premiums on fifteen millions. The  
fact was that the coin had not been sold, and there-  
fore the amount of premiums could not be in the  
Treasury. There was therefore no reason to suppose  
that the monthly statement of the Secretary was not  
entirely accurate. The result of the investigation  
made by the Sub Committee was that \$119,000,000  
was the correct amount in the Treasury on the first  
of March.

A long debate on the Finance then sprang up.  
Mr. Wentworth was for issuing bonds only to pay  
debts already contracted. The debt policy should  
stop, and the Government should pay as it went.  
The annual expenses of the Government, except the  
interest of the public debt, should be paid from the  
duties on imports, and the interest on the public  
debt should be paid from the proceeds of the internal  
revenue tax, which, under this policy, would be  
annually reduced, and be finally abolished in twenty  
years. He spoke of the Controller of the Currency  
having suggested in the hearing of the Ad-  
ministration to bring about the earliest practicable  
return to specie payment, and as desiring to dilate  
to the currency.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, asked whether the gentleman  
charged the Controller of the Currency with dilu-  
ting the currency, or desiring to thwart the return  
specie payment?

Mr. Wentworth replied that he saw the Controller  
of the Currency every day in the House, talking  
and lobbying with members, while Mr. McCulloch,  
against whom he was lobbying, was where he ought  
to be, at his post attending to his business.

Mr. Price said that that was a subject to make a  
wholesale charge against a public officer, who stood  
high in the estimation of the people.

Mr. Wentworth suggested that the gentleman  
from Iowa (Price) should prepare a resolution for the  
appointment of a select committee to examine into  
the currency, and to report on his speech.

Mr. Price said that he had only said what he had  
because the gentleman assailed was not here, and  
could not be here, to be heard.

Mr. Wentworth (looking round to the lobby with an  
air of warning)—Was he gone? He was there a  
few minutes ago. (Laughter.) He (Wentworth)  
was not the man to talk in a room behind his  
back, even although that person might be connected  
with the brokers, gamblers and speculators of New  
York. If it were not that the Controller of the  
Currency was engaged in thwarting the efforts of the  
Administration to bring about the earliest practical  
return to specie payment, and in diluting the  
currency, then he (Wentworth) would vote for an  
appropriation to furnish the Controller's room with a  
history of the French assignats, of John Law's  
South sea scheme, and of the paper money system of  
the Southern Confederacy, whose Secretary of the  
Treasury cured his financial diseases with the hair of  
the same dog. He would by expansion was the  
old story of the frog that wanted to get out of the  
well by jumping up two feet every day and failing  
back three feet every night.

The House soon after adjourned.

THE FENIANS.  
U. S. Soldiers at Buffalo.  
Buffalo, March 15.—A force of two hundred United  
States troops arrived here yesterday, and are now at  
Fort Porter. More are said to be expected, and it is  
supposed that they are to be sent here to see that the  
neutrality laws are respected.

Toronto, March 15.—Startling reports are current  
that many of the volunteers cannot be relied on to  
oppose any Fenian invasion that may be attempted.  
It has transpired that the run on the gun shops for  
arms is equally in the interest of Fenians on this  
side of the line.

Toronto, C. W., March 15.—The recent reports of  
plots to assassinate the Governor General, of arrests  
for treason, and of the early meeting of the Cana-  
dian Parliament, are all without foundation. Every-  
thing is quiet.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.  
Senate.  
Albany, March 15.—BILLS INTRODUCED.—Relative to  
the Croton Aqueduct Department. Relative to  
grade of Eighth avenue. To incorporate the New  
York Missionary Society of the Methodist Epis-  
copal Church. Declining Tompkins Square  
a public parade ground for National Guard, and to  
provide for grading the same. To incorporate the  
Young Men's Christian Association of New York. To  
provide for a Deputy Superintendent of Public  
Schools in Brooklyn. For a Railroad in Lexington  
avenue and other streets in New York.

BILLS PASSED.—Incorporating the Sisters of the  
Poor of St. Francis in New York. For extending  
provisions of general manufacturing law to business  
of building or keeping a Hotel.

EVERING SESSION.  
Mr. La Ban introduced a bill to establish a Metro-  
politan Board of Public Works, to consist of five  
Commissioners, whose duties shall be connected  
with the construction, maintenance, repairing and  
supplying of the public buildings and other public  
works of the City of New York, and the purchase or  
leasing of sites therefor; said Board to embrace  
within its jurisdiction all the City Departments  
except the Police, Fire and Health Commissions, and  
the Commissioners of Charities.

The consideration of the Senate resolutions on  
national affairs, heretofore adopted by the Assembly,  
was resumed.

After a lengthy debate the Senate, without action,  
adjourned.

Assembly.  
REPORTS.—To provide for the construction of a  
permanent quarantine establishment in the port of  
New York, for the relief of the Brooklyn, Flatbush  
and Coney Island Railroad Company. To regulate the  
fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, New York.  
BILLS INTRODUCED.—Relative to the 55th Regiment  
National Guard. To regulate the fare of street rail-  
roads in New York and other streets in New York.  
For a railroad in 79th and other streets in New York.  
For a bridge over Harlem River at Berrian's Land-  
ing. To improve Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. To re-  
gulate routes of the Broadway Stage Company, New  
York. For an Elevated Railroad in Broadway,  
Spring and other streets in New York. To extend  
the provisions of the act relating to the City of New  
York, for a railroad in Houston and other streets in New  
York. To promote fidelity in office in New York. To create  
Fire and Water Districts on Kings and Queens  
Counties. For relief of the High Bridge Railroad  
Company. To regulate the use of the basin at foot of Spring  
street, New York. For the construction of a patent  
Elevated Railway in Broadway. For the construction  
of a tunnel and railroad in Kings County. To incor-  
porate the New York Northern City Railroad Com-  
pany.

BILLS PASSED.—For providing that only the ex-  
penses of successful claimants of seats of either  
branch of the Legislature shall be paid. To amend  
the charter of the Jews' Hospital in New York. To  
regulate and increase the salaries of the Metropolitan  
Police force.

From Europe.  
Two Days Later News.  
Hull, March 15.—The steamship Africa, from  
Liverpool on the 3d via Queenstown on the 4th inst.,  
has arrived at this port.

The Dublin correspondent of the TIMES says that  
the search for Stephens has become very keen and  
determined. It is believed that he is in Dublin, and  
the police are almost certain of speedily arresting  
him. It is supposed that he has managed to escape  
thus far by a continued change of residence.

Liverpool, March 8.—At the Central Criminal  
Court to-day, Mr. Coleman pleaded guilty to the  
charge of libelling Mr. Bothern, the actor, and  
made an ample apology, retracting the libel. Mr.  
Coleman was then fined fifty pounds.

The London TIMES, of to-day, publishes a letter  
signed J. H. Livingstone, in which the writer asks  
leave, as an American, to protest emphatically  
against the oration delivered in Washington on the  
Lincoln memorial day by Mr. Bancroft. Mr. Liv-  
ingstone says that he never felt more ashamed than he  
did upon reading that oration. He declares that it  
was a disgrace to Mr. Bancroft, who desecrated the  
occasion by such a speech, and to those Americans  
who became accomplices by listening to it.

London, March 4.—The MEMORIAL DIPLOMATIST  
asserts that the reply of Mr. Seward to the French  
dispatch of the 9th of February is received. Mr.  
Seward states that the United States will remain  
neutral towards Mexico in view of the promised  
evacuation of the country by the French troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave  
notice that he would, on the 13th of March, call  
attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech  
referring to Parliamentary Reform. Returns in  
regard to constituencies, &c., were in preparation,  
but possibly might not be in the hands of members  
before the above date. In which case, although he  
should ask leave to bring in a Reform bill, it would  
be open to members to object to its being read until  
the returns were laid on the table. This announce-  
ment is regarded as evidence that the Cabinet are  
united upon the Reform bill, and as a conclusive  
answer to the idle rumors of resignations of  
Ministers.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr.  
Gregory moved an address to the Queen in favor of  
establishing the principle that private property at  
sea should be free from capture. He said it was  
almost suicidal for England to allow things to remain  
as they are, for in the event of war she might lose her  
entire carrying trade. The question was debated,  
pro and con, by numerous speakers. The Lord  
Advocate said it was impossible for the Government  
to assent to it. The effect, if carried out, would be  
to tie up the hands of the Government, when they  
ought to be as free as possible. The Attorney  
General opposed the measure, as most impolitic  
and difficult of adoption. The motion was finally  
withdrawn.

The SHIPPING GAZETTE says that the steamer  
Sirius, fitted out for the Republic of Columbia on  
the Thames, has been seized by the Government.  
On the Thames have likewise been seized.

The West India mails, with Jamaica dates of Feb-  
ruary 8th, had reached England. The papers pub-  
lish voluminous details of the proceedings of the  
Special Commission from the special correspondents.

The TIMES editorially contends that the evidence  
leaves no reasonable doubt that the mutinous spirit  
in Jamaica was ripe for rebellion, and that the mas-  
sacre at Morant Bay was not an unprovoked  
outrage. It admits that acts of desecration, inhuman-  
ity were committed by persons wearing the English  
uniform. The correspondent of the TIMES says that  
the sorer truth is more frightful than the wildest  
imagination could have conceived. The DAILY  
NEWS says that the first impressions of the terrible  
and unprovoked cruelty committed are un-  
derstandably confirmed by the evidence.

A scandalous divorce case had been tried in Lon-  
don. The petitioner was Mr. Cavendish, whose  
wife, a daughter of Lord Clare, eloped with Lord  
Oecil Gordon. The jury gave Mr. Cavendish a ver-  
dict for £10,000 damages.

FRANCE.  
The French Corps Legislatif voted the paragraph  
in the address relative to Mexico without discussion,  
reserving debate upon it until the late correspondence  
in regard to that country is published.

In the Corps Legislatif, after a debate regarding  
the temporal power of the Pope, Jules Favre and  
others having spoken in favor of its separation from  
the spiritual, the paragraph in the address relative to  
the Roman question was adopted by 215 to 15.

Dispatches had been received in Paris announcing  
the death of King Leopold of Belgium.

The Paris PATRIOT says that the answer of the Em-  
peror Maximilian to the mission of M. Baillard is not  
expected in Paris before the beginning of April.

The Prince Imperial was suffering from a mild at-  
tack of measles.

PRUSSIA.  
The Prussian Kaiser is said to have discussed  
and arrived at a resolution in regard to the Duchies.  
A large number of the Prussians in the Upper  
Chamber had presented an address to the King, in  
dorsing his determination to maintain the rightful  
claims of the Prussian Government, and pledging  
themselves to support the King in any conflict.

SPAIN.  
Marshal O'Donnell declares in the Cortes, it is  
stated, that the state of siege will be maintained  
till tranquility is completely restored, and the Pro-  
gressive party have ceased to conspire.

INDIA.  
Bombay, Feb. 7.—The surrender of the guns  
taken by the Bhonsles was couched. The troops  
are returning from Bhootan. The Sultan of Muscat  
has been murdered. The tribes on the coast are in  
revolt.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.  
In the Principalities order and tranquility has not  
been disturbed since the abdication of Prince Couza.  
The Turkish Government has determined to demand  
at the conference of the great Powers that the in-  
habitants of the Principalities should select now but  
a native as their ruler. Turkey had further resolved  
to station a corps of observation on the Danube, and  
concentrate troops in Belgrade.

Financial and Commercial.  
In London the discount demand was very active,  
and the rate remains at seven per cent. Applications  
for the new Chilean loan of four hundred and fifty-  
thousand pounds sterling were nearly eight times the  
required amount.

Liverpool, March 4.—Cotton.—Sales yesterday 14,  
000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.  
The market closed quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions firm.

London, March 4.—Consols closed yesterday at  
86 1/2 for money.

U. S. Five Twenties, 70 1/2 to 71. Illinois Central  
Shares, 77 1/2 to 78. Erie Shares, 54 1/2 to 55.

General Intelligence.  
(By Mail to the New York Sun.)  
On Friday last, two barks cleared, at Charleston,  
S. C., for Liverpool, with cargoes of cotton, resin,  
&c., valued at \$740,153.

The nearest reason for getting married ever  
heard of was from a man who said he wanted some  
one to part his back hair.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL has brought forward in the  
Cortes a bill fixing the effective of the Spanish  
army for 1866 at 85,000 men.

A MAN in St. Louis, Mo., has eloped with the  
sister of his deceased wife—a married woman.  
He did it to disgrace the family, because his father-  
in-law cut off his first without a shilling for marry-  
ing him.

A BETS in West Troy, N. Y., heavily loaded a  
team, and when he desired to start, one horse re-  
fused to draw. He then picked up a heavy club,  
and beat the horse until the animal fell dead under  
the load.

One of the Valparaiso newspapers states that  
(Continued on the Last Page.)